





# THE EVENING NEWS.

JOHN H. HOLLEDAY, PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

THE EVENING NEWS IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK-DAY AFTERNOON, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF MERIDIAN AND CIRCLE STREETS.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Subscribers served by carriers in any part of the city at ten cents per week. Subscribers served by mail, one copy one month \$1.00, three months \$2.50, six months \$4.50, one year \$8.00. One copy for one year \$5.00.

## THE WEEKLY NEWS.

Is a handsome eight column folio, published every Wednesday.

Price, \$1.00 per year. Specimen copies sent free on application.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS EDITORIAL MATTER.

The Carlist insurrection in Spain bids fair to end ingloriously. Amadeus has so far defeated the rebels at all points.

Would it not be in good taste for General Tom Browne to resign his position as a Federal office holder, now that he has entered upon the canvass? We have heard a number of Republicans express this opinion.

We don't approve the attempt made yesterday to allow Harvey, the murderer, to vote. He is a resident of Ohio who has not been in the State long enough to vote, and besides is a condemned felon who ought to be disfranchised if he has not been.

This only sign of promise we have seen in Cuba for a long time is the announcement this morning that seventeen professional gamblers have been banished from the island. When the volatile Spanish Americans who would rather gamble than eat begin driving away professionals, it looks as though morality was improving.

The Electoral College this year will consist of 357 votes, of which the former slaveholding States will have 134 votes, the Western States 102, the New England and Middle States 100, and the Pacific States 12 votes. The vote of the Southern States, with that of New York and Pennsylvania, would give Mr. Greeley a very handsome majority.

The Germans in this vicinity don't take kindly to Mr. Greeley. They don't like Grant, but Adams was their candidate. On the contrary the Irish wouldn't have touched Adams but go full length for Greeley. The colored vote of the South, however, will be the controlling element in the election this year, and the man who gets that will be President.

The municipal elections throughout the State yesterday generally resulted in Republican victories, which ought to convince the Democracy that the majority of the people are still against them, and will be as long as they hold to their present principles and organization. A few more Bourbon utterances like Voorhees's last will sink the party out of sight.

The reform in New York which started out so well does not seem to have accomplished much in the way of punishing the Tammany thieves. Connolly has seen the inside of a jail, Ingersoll, Garvey and Sweeney were forced to run away for a little while, Keyser refunded three hundred thousand dollars to the treasury, and Tweed was unable to take his seat in the Senate. But Hall is still Mayor and none of the others are in the penitentiary or likely to get there. On the contrary they are rich, influential and respected after the fashion that money is respected. If they had been poor, punishment would have been dealt out long ago, but being rich they can safely defy their enemies.

The result of the city election yesterday is very encouraging to Republicans, and the Democrats are correspondingly depressed. Some valuable lessons might be gained from a close examination of the contest, the chief among which is that if either party puts up a bad man in a close ward he is likely to be beaten. For some reasons Mr. Brown's defeat in the Sixth Ward is to be regretted, for he has been one of the best Councilmen we have ever had, and his services have been of great value to the city. That such a man should be beaten, however, shows the regard in which his opponent is held. It is a little singular that the total vote should have been larger than that cast last year, when probably every vote in the city was polled, for hundreds did not vote yesterday. We are afraid that our expression of hope for a fair election was thrown away in one or two of the wards.

## A Board of Underwriters.

Insurance is as much a commodity as sugar and salt. It is not a vague intangible thing whose value can not be accurately determined and which is subject to the most capricious charges, but an article whose worth is fixed by established laws. Circumstances occasionally cause its value to vary to a small extent, but this is only in special cases. As a general thing, however, the cost is nearer fixed than that of any staple article, but the selling price of no other thing, in such great demand, varies so much. Statistics show that a certain proportion of a certain kind of buildings among a large number will burn, and that the risk divided among them all is a certain amount. To be added to this is the cost of managing a company, securing its business and a small profit and we have the selling price of insurance. The competition for business, however, particularly among new companies, has for years had a tendency to reduce the selling price to less than

cost. Companies anxious to make a business have written at very low rates, in the hope of scratching through without loss and securing a renewal of their risks at better figures. Others, better established, perhaps, seeing their business leaving them have followed this suicidal policy, based upon speculation and trusting entirely to luck, and in consequence have demoralized the whole business of insurance. No company can afford to sell insurance at less than cost for a very long time, and if a succession of disasters come that time is usually very short. The Chicago fire, utterly unexpected and unprecedented, caught many of the companies whose business had been conducted on this plan, and the consequence was the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We have no hesitation in asserting that, if all the companies that went down with Chicago had conducted their business in a safe and honest manner, getting a fair value for what they gave, not one in ten would have succumbed.

After the Chicago fire there was a general disposition among underwriters to advance rates to a safe point, and many of them did so, but the temptation to "cut" and the force of habit have been too much for some of them, and we now see a continuation of this ruinous policy. Business men, too, are much to blame. They have been educated in a bad school, and in placing insurance in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, look more to the cost than to the security. Of what value is it to get a policy at half rates if the company can pay nothing in case of loss? or if it is likely the company will be bankrupt before the policy expires? Most people would say none at all and yet hundreds of them act exactly to the contrary, and if a thoroughly sound company charges more than a "wild cat," or one whose security is not so certain, the sound company seldom gets the risk. The insurance interest is one of the largest in the country, and anything seriously affecting it affects the whole country. If companies continue to sell at less than cost ruin is inevitable, and the loss will fall directly upon the people. The people, therefore, are interested in sustaining companies doing business honorably, and will find it to their advantage to pay a just price.

It is an encouraging sign that the companies themselves are fully aroused to a realization of this truth, and are preparing to make "a new departure" in favor of honesty and safe business. If they can succeed in doing this it will place the business upon a stable basis, the same as banking or selling merchandise, and will profit both themselves and their customers. A large majority of the companies have united in instructing their agents in every city and town to form a local Board of Underwriters, who shall fix the rates by which all are to be governed. These rates all agents will be compelled to adhere to, and the purchaser of insurance will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is paying no more than anybody else, while the companies are receiving a fair price. Such an organization is now being formed in this city, and we hope to see it meet with success. The companies profess no desire to demand exorbitant rates, they simply wish to get the worth of their article and put an end to the destructive practice of "cutting rates." To customers this promises additional security, and, in many cases, a saving of money and time, for with established rates a business man will not have to spend two or three days to see where he can buy the cheapest. Such an arrangement is the only safe one both for the companies and the community. It remains to be seen, however, whether they can carry it out. It will require perfect faith to make it successful, and the lightest act of dishonesty on the part of an agent may result in breaking up the whole project. Boards have failed heretofore from this same cause, although it is fair to say that the movement was never before started under such favorable auspices, and with the co-operation of so many companies.

## The Free List.

A man went into Loring's coffee room the other day and called for a glass of French coffee. He had evidently just come in from the suburbs, and had on his new suit; his hair was long and his features sharp and thin; his looks bordered on the cadaverous. He disposed of a cup of the delicious drink, and, wiping his lips with the little fancy napkin, while a look of unutterable satisfaction spread over his countenance, he started to go out. Arriving at the door the attendant spoke: "Sir, haven't you forgotten something?" The stranger came back and examined the table. "No, I don't see that I have," he answered. "If you mean the coffee—the pay—the ten cents." "Ten cents?" he queried. "Yes, the pay for the coffee." "I thought it was free." "What made you think so?" asked the attendant. "Why, I met a friend out here just now, he's a grocer and in conversation he told me that coffee was placed on the free list, and he told me he'd just come from Loring's, where he got a tip-top cup of it. He didn't say anything about paying for it, and I supposed it was free here; but," he added, thoughtfully, "it's worth ten cents, anyway, and I won't dicker." So saying, the stranger pulled his calfskin, tendered his scrip, and left, wondering, as he walked slowly out, what on earth that grocer meant by saying that tea and coffee were on the free list.—[Boston Times.]

## The Dickens Dictionary.

This coming work will give the outline of each story, its leading incidents, the noted characters of the principal characters; it will also give an alphabetical list of the characters in every novel, with a sufficient description of their distinctive traits and illustrations of these; so, if one wishes to be familiar with Dickens on the easiest terms, all he has to do is to get the forthcoming dictionary. But there is little danger that many will be content with what of Dickens the new dictionary contains; rather by looking over this they will be set to reading anew all that he has written, and at the end will rival Oliver in crying for more.

## A New Project.

A French aeronaut has suggested a new plan for the exploration of the polar regions. His scheme is to take a balloon to the most northern headland of Greenland and make an ascension the first day, a steady wind blows from the west; he is certain this would land him in Siberia. The French Geographical Society is considering whether it should not give the scheme its support.

## "Be Good to Yourself."

BY JOHN G. LAKE.

"Good-bye! good-bye!" the driver said, as the coach went off in a whirl. (And the coachman bowed his handsome head.) "Be good to yourself—my girl!" Ah! many's fond good-bye I've heard, From many an aching heart; And many a friendly farewell word, When strangers came to part. And I've heard a thousand merry quips, And many a senseless joke, And many a fervent prayer from lips That all a-trembling spoke: And many a bit of good advice In smooth proverbial phrase; And many a wish—"of little price"—For health and happy days; But musing how the human soul (Whatever the Fates may write) Still measures by its self-control Its greatest good or ill— Of benedictions, I protest, "Mid many a shining pearl, I like the merry coachman's best— 'Be good to yourself—my girl!'"

## The Old Grammar Master's Address to May.

O May! the changeful year's Potential Mood! Thou mayest and canst be beautiful and bland, And smile with tenderness ineffable; And thou canst also, in thy waywardness, Be dry, dull and disagreeable. As any little queen may schoolroom holds, Thou mayest and canst ripen to summer bloom, And to the golden glow of autumn, when The May of May turns to the June of June; Thou mayest, alas! and wilt, when nature wits, Be changed into December's feline. But now thou mayest, and all the world goes May-ing: The little lads and lassies sail forth, To see if any flowers may chance to be In fields where Winter, lingering, chills thy lap. My little May, too, trips along with them; May, and her little can to hold her flowers,—She, too, in the potential mood of life. At eve, what troops of lovers saunter forth: And some will conjure, and some decline; Yet are they all found in the optimistic mood (Meaning to wish or hope, desire or choose); But I, poor man, have run through all the moods Of the strange verb called life, which signifies To be, to do, to suffer, or enjoy; And soon beneath you turf, supine, shall lie, And wait to be translated to the sky. —[Rev. Charles T. Brooks, in Old and New for May.]

## "SCRAPS."

Iron is now higher than ever before in this country since 1812.

A goose in Maine has produced an egg a foot in circumference.

The Prussian needle gun is to be superseded by a more effective weapon.

Detroit has eighty policemen; one for every thousand of her population.

The cost of piping the Boston Coliseum building for gas will be about \$5,000.

Henry Ward Beecher calls rats the uncircumcised Philistines of the wall and partition.

The immediate construction of a grand hotel on the site of the Lindell Hotel is reported.

Derry Castle, Ireland, has been destroyed by fire. Nothing is left standing but three side walls.

Dissent from an opponent's incendiary doctrines is most forcibly illustrated by venerating his off eye.

The Webster place, in Marshfield, Massachusetts, is advertised to be sold at auction for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. George Bowen, of Lyons, Iowa, who was supposed to have been lost in the Oceanus disaster, has returned home.

Oregon papers claim that there was never a time when the material growth of the State was so rapid as at the present time.

The swallows prove such a nuisance in Austin, Texas, that the people are obliged to employ carbolic acid to drive them away.

Maryland Jews are obliged to leave that State in order to marry, as marriages are not valid there unless performed by a "minister of the Gospel."

A white cedar log, in a perfect state of preservation, was found at a depth of thirty-six feet while digging a well at Delavan, a few days since.

"Can you change a two dollar bill?" said an impetuous drinker to the bar-tender. "Yes," "Well, when I get a two dollar bill I'll bring it in."

A cow at Grass Valley, Cal., got her back up at being struck by lightning March 30, and has been a first-class substitute for a dromedary ever since.

Emma Couch tried to blackmail a clergyman in New York, and was held to bail in \$10,000 by the court which released Panny Hyde on bonds of \$2,500.

Miss Stevens, a beautiful blonde preacher, is creating a profound religious sensation in Georgia. She is said to make all the masculines feel like embracing her—doctrines.

A florist of New York is preparing a pot of "forget-me-nots" for President Grant. This is probably the most delicate strategem ever yet put forth to secure an appointment to office.

The piles on which the great organ for the Boston Jubilee is to rest were driven on Saturday. The Coliseum is to be insured for \$100,000, which will be divided among several companies.

Stone implements of human manufacture have recently been found in San Mateo county, California, imbedded in rock of a formation far anterior to the period usually assigned as the time of the origin of man.

Mrs. Boyer died at the City Hospital, Louisville, a few days since, while being put under the influence of chloroform, for the purpose of straightening her leg, slightly bent from inflammatory rheumatism.

With a total population of fifteen hundred thousand, Iowa does not possess a city containing fifty thousand inhabitants. The largest of her cities, Davenport, has scarcely half that number, and but one other exceeds twenty thousand.

There is likely to be an unprecedented demand for mutton in Boston during jubilee time. Just think of twenty thousand people announcing at the top of their voices: "All we like sheep!" Market men and provision dealers will take heed.—[Ipswich Chronicle.]

Salmon P. Chase was at a public reception given by his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, in Washington city, a few evenings ago. He is said to look exactly as he did in former years, and that, except a few pounds less of flesh, he scarcely bears a trace of his long and severe indisposition.

A burglar was convicted in New York on Monday by a curious bit of circumstantial evidence. He had pried open some drawers with a class knife, which broke, leaving part of the blade behind, and it was found that a knife in his possession corresponded exactly with the broken blade left in the wood.

The pay-roll of workmen on the Boston Coliseum contained the names of 425 men on Saturday, in addition to whom about fifty men are at work getting out finishing stuff at the shops of Messrs. Sears at South Boston. About \$6,000 will be required to pay the workmen each Saturday night.

Lloyd Lewis, who was recently adjudged the owner of the ground on which the city of Sacramento is built, is a Kentuckian, a man of immense wealth, and, having met with great success in California, induced his brother Joshua to resign as District Attorney in Kentucky, to try his fortune in the Golden State.

The Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has projected a university which, it is proposed, shall furnish for the South the same broad culture which Yale furnishes to the North. It is to begin with not less than half a million dollars, and the charter will provide for the extension of the endowment to \$2,000,000.

On Wednesday last General McDowell, of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, celebrated his golden wedding. On the same occasion there was a silver wedding of his daughter, Mrs. Ann McKicken; and to crown all, the wedding of their grand-daughter, Miss Lottie McKicken, to Samuel Lewis, of Washington City, District of Columbia.

A Missourian has actually succeeded in bamboozing his mother-in-law, and she has been compelled to resort to the law to have a deed obtained by undue influences set aside. He should be buried in the same grave with the man who successfully snubbed an insurance agent, or a sewing machine man, and a monument of brass erected over them.

Mr. Booker Barfield, of Georgia, went fishing the other day and caught an alligator. The saurian showed fight, grabbed Mr. Booker Barfield's breeches between his jaws, and dragged one way, while Mr. B. very naturally pulled very strenuously the other. The waistband gave way, and thus Mr. Booker Barfield saved his life, but lost his breeches.

A St. Louis woman thus concludes a letter of advice to a dry goods clerk: "Now, young man, whoever you may be, if you desire to become valuable to your employer and gain the good will of the shopping females, bear in mind that under a very modest garb and a very unassuming manner may be hidden the sword that can take your head off."

The origin of the word candidate is candid, white, referring to the color of the toga which the old Romans used to prescribe for aspirants for office. Candidatus is a white-coated applicant for popular suffrage—Dr. Greeley, for instance. Here's to our first genuine classical candidate for the Presidency—the first who did the thing by evident instinct in "the high old Roman way." —[Lou. Cour-Jour.]

The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1814, a space of nearly a thousand years. These trusses are of fir. The timber work of the external domes of the Church of St. Mark, Venice, is more than 840 years old, and is in a good state. There is other extensive timber work which has successfully withstood the ravages of time for from 400 to 600 years.

A French writer says that "the reader of a newspaper does not see the first insertion of an ordinary advertisement; the second insertion he sees, but does not read; the third insertion he reads; the fourth insertion he looks at the price; the fifth insertion he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth insertion he is ready to purchase, and the seventh insertion he purchases." Your object in advertising is to make the public understand what you have got to sell, and if you have not the pluck to keep advertising until you have imparted that information, all the money you have spent is lost.

## DIRE INGRATITUDE.

The story of the Unfortunate Jones. Jones had heard about a widow who had saved a train of cars from destruction by warning the engineer as the train approached that a certain bridge had been washed away, and "who had been liberally rewarded, receiving a free pass for life on the new, by every railroad in the country, and a present of \$10,000 from the company whose train she had saved; so Jones thought it pretty profitable business, and concluded he'd try it.

He lived near a railroad bridge, and he anxiously watched and waited for it to wash away, feeling sure it must go sometime. Every rainy night he got up and paced the bridge by spells, and then took his umbrella and went out to see if the bridge was beginning to go; but it was no go.

At last he concluded that if an accident would not happen of its own accord, he would make one to order, so he got upon a high bank at the side of the track one afternoon, and rolled a big rock down upon the rails.

It was just a few minutes before the lightning express was due, and, throwing off his coat and hat so as to appear as excited as possible, he went forth to meet it. He saw it coming in the distance, so he tied a red cotton handkerchief to a hoe-handle, and waved it above his head in a wild, excited manner as a signal of danger. But he presented such a singular appearance that the engineer thought him a crazy man escaped from a lunatic asylum, and so paid no heed to him, and the train went thundering on.

There was a terrible whistle of "down brakes," a rapid reversing of the engine, then a terrible crash. The train was wrecked; the engineer and fireman instantly killed; the conductor and all the brakemen dangerously, if not fatally, wounded; and about ten per cent of the passengers horribly mangled.

Jones didn't get a pass for life on the principal railroads of the country, and a purse of \$10,000, but he got ten years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, having been seen by a neighbor when in the act of rolling the big rock on the track which caused the calamity.

And now he is learning to manufacture shoes by the original process, and is of the opinion that railroads are a curse to the country.

## That is the Question.

What is the most desirable age of life? Judy put this question to a few friends lately, and has received the following replies, but does not consider any of them satisfactory.

A banker thought "Coin-age the Best Age."

A tailor "Cabb-age."

The Lord Mayor "Knight-age."

A soldier "Pill-age."

A toper "Vint-age."

A vicar "Saus-age."

A hungry man "Green-age."

An ambitious lady "A Carriage-age."

A brave man "Courage-age."

A dram drinker "Dram-age."

A joker "Badinage-age."

A musician "Band-age."

A slave owner "Bond-age."

A laborer "Cott-age."

A Scotchman "Porr-age."

And 2 silly fools "Marriage-age."

—[Judy.]

## THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

An Administration Paper's Opinion of It—A Wonderful Success—The Birth of a New Party.

[From the New York Herald of Tuesday.] The first great and decided movement in the Presidential campaign has been made. The action of the Cincinnati Convention has suddenly aroused the public mind and has produced a result like an electrical effect. Few had anticipated such a result. The gathering of a sort of mass meeting of disaffected Republicans and Republican reformers from all parts of the country was watched with more curiosity than serious thought. There hardly more than a general impression that the improvised Cincinnati assembly might make a considerable diversion in the Republican party, and that if a union could be formed with the still powerful Democratic party there would be a chance of defeating General Grant. This was about all that was expected. This was the hope of nearly all opposed to the administration and the re-election of the President. Though the Democrats took no part directly in the Cincinnati Convention, they stood looking on and waiting anxiously for a result they could endorse and with which they could co-operate. But this mass meeting assumed the proportions of an important and independent convention. It was conducted admirably and with great ability. Every hour after the delegates arrived and the proceedings commenced showed more and more strength of character and purpose. Rarely has any national political convention exhibited as much ability and harmony or ever finished its work with more promptness, spirit and unanimity. In the principles and objects proclaimed the judicious choice of candidates for President and Vice President, and from the manner in which these have been accepted by the public, this Cincinnati gathering appears to have given birth all at once to a new and formidable party. This party has the advantage, too, of being first in the field. This movement places both the administration and Democratic parties in a quandary. We see that in the tone of the press and expressions of partisan politicians. The Grant people, or those who pretend to be the friends of the President, the office-holders, the administration Congressmen and the administration newspapers, affect to laugh at the nomination of Horace Greeley, though any shrewd observer can see that it is a forced melancholy laugh. The weak administration organ in this city, particularly, is very uneasy, while pretending to perfectly compose and satisfy. As the old saying goes, none are so blind as those who will not see. A political revolution has just been inaugurated, and these rampant partisans are either too dull to perceive it or willfully shut their eyes. With the Democrats it is different. They have sagaciously enough comprehended the importance of the movement and the nomination of Greeley and Brown. But they are embarrassed. Willing to go far and make some sacrifices to defeat General Grant and to change the personnel and policy of the government, they find it hard to accept Horace Greeley, who has been through life the bitter opponent, and whose views on the economical questions of the tariff, free trade and protection are opposed to theirs.

Can General Grant see the importance of the Cincinnati movement? He ought to, for he has seen that how much his popularity has been and is waning. He, undoubtedly, is honest, and means to do the best for the country; but he has trusted others who have misled him and brought his administration into public disfavor. The people are weary and disgusted with the Washington Treaty and the want of national dignity, and the statesmanship exhibited over the Alabama claims difficulty. They feel the country is being humiliated, and that England has managed to get the advantage of us in the whole of that business. The disgraceful and painful condition of affairs in the Southern States, the tendency of the government to military or arbitrary assumption of power, and other evils which have been forcibly exposed at Cincinnati, have made the administration unpopular. Outside of the office holders, there is no enthusiasm or affection for it. Even General Grant personally the people still have much respect, but little or none for his administration. Unless he changes his course and the Cabinet he will run a great risk of being defeated next November. Unless he removes Mr. Fish, and, by the appointment of Mr. Washburn or some such man to the State Department, so as to give a high American tone to all our transactions with foreign nations, and particularly in the management of our delicate relations with Great Britain, he will lose more and more public confidence. Finding his popularity declining, the Philadelphia Convention even might consider the propriety of setting him aside, and either accept the Cincinnati nominees or enter into an agreement with them to take up new men acceptable to all Republicans. Politicians do not look long to a sinking cause. Now is the time or never for General Grant to boldly take the responsibility of changing the course of his administration. The tide of a political revolution has set in against him, and his own hand alone can stop its progress.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

If the Democratic Bourbons will not, initiating the wise men of Gotham, take to boat and thrust in their old splintered oar, we are sure that the Republicans will do so. We are for the Union as it was re inaugurated under the Appomattox apple tree, that we are for the suppression of caste and race in politics, in civil attributes, in common carrying accommodations—in one word, that we are for all rights for all in this Republic. Universalism offers a hopeful prospect from the organized misery of the political situation, then the Democratic party will render the most patriotic service of which it is capable by lying down and keeping quiet in the coffin which has been waiting and yearning for it these many, many days.

## The Israelite Population of the Earth.

A German official statement, published in Berlin during the month of February, 1872, supplies some interesting particulars as to the present dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of their former numbers. They are now most numerous in the northern part of Africa, between Morocco and Egypt (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population,) and in that strip of Europe which extends from the Lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region there are about 4,000,000 Jews, most of whom are of the middle class, among the Slavonic nationalities, while in the whole of Western Europe there are 100,000 of them. In consequence of European migration, descendants of these Jews have settled in America and Australia, where they are already multiplying in the large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population."

The Jewish settlers in North Africa are also increasing so rapidly that they constantly spread further to the south. Timbuctoo has, since 1855, been inhabited by a Jewish colony of traders.

The Jews in Africa are the Falaschas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedeshran, in Western Arabia. It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia and the countries on the Euphrates; in the Turcoman countries they inhabit the four fortresses of Scheris, Kitab, Schamantan and Urtu Kurgan, and thirty small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochinchina there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition, according to which, in the year 70 A. D., their ancestors were 10,000 Jews who settled at Cranganore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Cranganore until 1585, when they were driven into the interior by

the Portuguese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

## "Gile's And Wives a Chance."

We do not know whether it was parliamentary or not; but here is the queerest amendment to a motion which we ever read. At a late meeting of the Commissioners of Police in Peebleshire, Scotland, it was moved that pigs should not be kept within the walls of dwelling houses, upon which one Commissioner Stewart proposed an amendment in the following style: "Od, boys, gile the and wifes a chance another time. The swine are just like a savings bank, for with an extra shilling the and wifes make a pig—my mither was ance an and wife—but I wud see that they be kept clean, extra clean; see to that, boys. It must have required a good deal of ingenuity for the Clerk to make a motion out of this, but it was done, and, as most of the Commissioners present had mothers, it was triumphantly carried.

## Extensive Commisary.

At one of the logging camps on the Connecticut, 2,000 biscuits and 84 square feet of gingerbread are baked daily. A barrel of beef answers for two meals, and three barrels of pork hold out four days. A bushel of beans disappear every twenty-four hours, and a bushel and a half of potatoes at each meal.

## FOR SALE.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES, IN Jere McLean's Addition to the City of Indianapolis.

This ground is located only several rods south of the new Fair Grounds, fronting on the Shelbyville pike. It is well adapted to suburban residences and business purposes. It is situated in a 3-4 and 5-acre lots, ranging in price from \$450 to \$550 per acre. Comparing these prices with the prices realized only one mile nearer the city, an investment in this addition will and must prove profitable. Also, choice building lots near Hendricks' grounds, at \$300 and \$200 per lot. Houses of 2, 3 and 4 rooms "new," nearer the business part of the city, ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,400 and \$1,500. One residence, North Tennessee street—Price, \$5,000.

JAMES FRANK, No. 35 1/2 East Washington street, Gramling's Building.

## HULL & INGELS.

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No. 30 North Delaware Street,

## OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY RESIDENCE OF ten rooms, lot 40x140, in north part of city, at the very low price of \$3,000. A large lot must be sold this week. HULL & INGELS, No. 30 North Delaware street, opposite Court House. We are offering rare chances in different directions from the city, that will subdivide. A splendid assortment of brick and frame residences, business property and vacant lots, all nicely located. Those desiring to invest are invited to call and see us. We have our carriage and will be pleased to show our properties. HULL & INGELS.

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Real Estate, Stock and Note BROKERS, AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

## FOR SALE.

We have for sale one of the most choice tracts of land, a short distance north of the city, that can be subdivided and sold at an advance of from 25 to 100 per cent, within the inside of one year. We will take pleasure in showing this ground to parties who wish to buy. Price \$500 per acre. Also, one 4 or 5 other tracts in different directions from the city, that will subdivide. A vacant lot on the corner of two prominent streets, with a frontage of 157 1/2 feet deep. This lot is large enough to admit of a house of 10 tenements, that will rent for \$45 to \$55 a tenement. Terms, \$5,000 cash in hand; balance in 99 years, with interest at 10 per cent. A one-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico and cellar, well and wood house on the lot. Price \$1,000. Terms, \$500 down; balance in monthly payments. A one-story house of 3 rooms at \$750. A vacant lot on Mineral street at \$450. A vacant lot on Indiana avenue, \$1,100. Several choice lots on North Meridian street, at from \$100 to \$2,000 each. Five choice lots in Edward's subdivision of Johnson's heirs' addition. Several choice lots southeast cheap. A number of fine residences at from \$7,000 to \$35,000. Vacant lots and money to trade for houses and lots. A choice lot on North Meridian street on which a horse and buggy or a pair of mules may be taken as the first payment, and the balance in 2, 3 and 4 years. Office, front room over Fletcher's Bank. Office open till 8:30 p. m.

## D. E. SNYDER & CO.,

Stock, Bond, Note and Real Estate Brokers, 16 NORTH MERIDIAN STREET.







## TRADE PALACE

### Novelties.

A new and beautiful line of

STRIPED GRENADES,  
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,  
PURE MOHAIR, for Suitings.

Also, a new invoice of

VICTORIA WASH POPLINS, a beautiful stock of SILK NECKTIES, in new and lovely shades.

Novelties and low prices all over the Store.

N. R. SMITH & AYRES.

Trade Palace.

MRS. S. L. STEVENS.

LADIES.



HAIR DRESSER.

Manufacturer of Ornamental Hair of every description, wholesale and retail.  
244 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,  
(Next door to Trade Palace), Indianapolis.

## The New Store!

Are receiving fresh additions to their large and choice line of

Marseilles Quilts,  
Hamburg Embroideries,  
Linen Dress Goods,  
Parasols and Sun-Shades,  
Ladies and Misses Suits,  
White Goods, etc.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to make selections out of our stock.

HAMILTON & BOWKER.

4 Bates House Block.

## THE EVENING NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

1 P. M. Barometer, 30.057; Thermometer, 82°

### THE CITY.

HOLMAN, the commission merchant, is putting in an iron front.

JUDGE GRESHAM occupied this morning's session in calling the docket.

LEOPOLD STRAUSS was this morning admitted to full citizenship by Judge Blair.

THE Common Pleas Court is still at work on the case of McKernan vs. Condit.

HUGH P. HANNA, of Fort Wayne, to-day filed his petition to be adjudged a bankrupt.

It is proposed to build a Methodist church on J. N. Wright's farm, on the Madison road.

HON. W. W. CURRY and Hon. J. A. Wildman, with the Hon. G. S. Orth, are at the Mason.

THE four Baptist churches of the city have arranged for a picnic on Saturday, the 18th instant.

PROF. VOGT's band last night serenaded the newly elected Councilmen, Messrs. Sherwood, Prentiss and Rusch—all on account of the election.

WORKMEN commenced this morning tearing down the frame structures on South Illinois street, preparatory to the erection of Roll's new block.

PAT. HURLEY, the wife beater, was fined \$25 and costs this morning by Mayor Dan. The defendant gave security, with intention of taking an appeal.

THE Board of County Commissioners, at their session this forenoon, made an allowance of \$3,000 to Jeremy Mansur—interest on \$30,000 borrowed money.

RETURNS were made to-day as follows, to the Revenue Collector: O'Connor, \$144; C. M. Raschig, tobacco, \$4,400.

EMMA MOORE pleaded guilty before the Mayor this morning to stealing \$11 from the Landis residence. She was held in \$100 bail for action of Criminal Court.

JUDGE DAVIS, of Illinois, Senator Hendricks, Judge McDonald, Hon. John E. Riley and other prominent individuals, dined together at the Union Depot at 2 P. M. to-day.

JUDGES and inspectors of the several wards met this forenoon in the city building to approve the official returns and make out certificates of election. Their action will not change the result already announced.

THE alarm of fire at 11 A. M., arose from a defective flue in Rev. Dr. Rawling's residence, 80 Christian avenue, by which flames were communicated to the roof. The Fire Department were called out, but their services were not needed.

### More About Brown.

The injury to Brown, though painful, is not serious, and he will again be on duty by to-morrow or next day. Pat Foley, his assailant, was arraigned before the Mayor this morning, and gave bail for his appearance on Tuesday next for trial. Court Whitsett went his surety.

Officer Collins disclaims having been knocked down, and also asserts that Mr. Ramsey aided him in making arrests—having been called upon for that purpose. If this is so, it is still a question of doubt as to who struck Greeney.

### The City Election.

The result of the election held in the city yesterday is a matter of congratulation to every Republican—the defeat of Mr. Marce in the Seventh Ward being compensated by the gain in the Sixth and Eighth. The total vote polled is 2,494—38 less than last year, when the entire city ticket was in the field. Of this vote the Republicans received 3,050; giving them a majority in the city of 1,644, and a strength in the new Council of 11 to 7. A tabular statement of the vote in the several wards shows the following:

CANDIDATES.	Republican Vote.	Democratic Vote.	Independent Vote.	Majorities.	Total Vote.
1. Leon Kahn.	410	131	639		
2. Wm. F. Christian.	279	426	724		
3. Wm. J. Collins.	149	547	945		
4. L. Q. Sherwood.	746	199	218		
5. George W. Pitts.	617	218	872		
6. Samuel B. Corbaley.	608	39	1272		
7. Frank Ravenscroft.	766	154	797		
8. Austin H. Brown.	431	65	797		
9. Timothy Spillan.	309	15	1286		
10. Edward Reagan.	717	169	976		
11. Fred C. Hollman.	409	136	976		
12. John Presley.	717	169	976		
13. P. H. Curran.	556	136	976		
14. Fred P. Rush.	429	136	976		
15. Ed C. Brundage.	429	136	976		
Totals.	5015	3372	9404		

**Personal.**  
George B. Eagle, jr., was the only representative from this city to the Reunion of the Army of the Potomac, at Cleveland, yesterday.

It is not true that the talented General Ticket Agent, Lord, encompasses more provisions to the square inch than any railway man in the West. "Old Whit" still lives; so does Finkbine.

George D. Hand has resigned the Passenger Agency of the Peru Road, for business more congenial to his tastes. "Shorty" leaves with the full confidence and endorsement of the managers of that road.

Efforts are being made to enlist Conductor Egan, of the I. C. and L. Railroad, into the Sunday School movement. Johnny has the rare faculty of illustrating a point, and would make an admirable lecturer.

Sam. Havens, mail agent on the Junction, did marry yesterday at Liberty, sure enough, and last evening went circulating westward on a bridal trip. Havens carries with him, in his new venture, the good wishes of an entire settlement.

Conductor McConney, of the I. B. & W., resides on Michigan street, and occasionally rides to the crossing of that street on the outward going Lafayette train. The other night he sprang off as usual near Michigan, but afterwards picked himself up in the neighborhood of North, with one shoulder sprained and the arm nearly useless. The Lafayette engineer was making up lost time as usual, hence the difficulty.

### A Close Shave.

J. H. RUSSELL, who probably furnishes more news to reporters in the way of accidents to himself than any other man in the West, yesterday narrowly escaped being crushed by a railway train, at the crossing of Pennsylvania street and the Union tracks. The horse he was driving was knocked down, and only his presence of mind saved Mr. R. from being thrown under the train. The accident was attributable to the neglect of the flagman in not giving the signal of danger, and he was afterwards arrested by Mr. Russell and taken before Esq. Snook. The switchman was also made a party defendant in the complaint. The trial will come off to-morrow—the defendants desiring a postponement until that time.

### Orphans' Home.

A lady sends us the notes below given of the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Orphans' Home, and her tone is so cheerful and buoyant, and her polish entire. Friends generally will rejoice heartily over the bright prospects ahead for that most worthy object of charity to which she refers:

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Orphans' Home was one of unusual interest. The complete success of their May Festival made every heart buoyant. In addition to the sum realized through the immediate exertion of the managers, was a sum of \$100,000, the proceeds of the Dolly Varden Concert, the success of which was due to Mrs. Hedges, whose energy and perseverance made it a pleasant, successful affair; also twenty-five dollars from the Charity Society, represented by Mrs. McKernan, "Beck" and Mrs. James Ryan Vice President.

In the midst of the discussion of business affairs of the institution, a note was handed to the Treasurer from the ladies of Christ Church Guild, signed by Mrs. A. Mansur, containing the sum of two hundred dollars, the result of these ladies' work during the fair. A hearty vote of thanks was given, and even the placid, quiet President was moved to rather noisy congratulations on the bright future of the Home.

Our nett proceeds, so far, are \$1,168 89, with our sewing machine to raffie off, for which we expect to get \$100.

### Memorial to the General Conference.

At a meeting of the official members of the various Methodist churches of the city, held Monday evening, it was determined that the division of the city by Conference lines tended to weaken the moral and religious power of the church, and Mr. Morrow was therefore empowered to draw up a memorial to the General Conference, embodying that view and praying for a change. This memorial, published below, was forwarded last evening in charge of Rev. Dr. Snyder.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 7, 1872.

To the Bishops and members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now assembled:

DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS.—At a meeting of the members of the respective official Boards of the several churches of the city of Indianapolis, held at Roberts Park M. E. church, Monday evening, May 6, the undersigned was directed to communicate to you the following sentiments expressed, and the final result of its deliberations to wit: It was the unanimous sentiment of the representatives of the various churches present that the division of our city and charges by Conference lines tends greatly to weaken the moral and religious power of the church in the city, and retard the work of the Master.

That the unity of the church and the concentration of her entire force against sin, and the predominating influence of our beloved Methodism in our city, can not be reasonably hoped for while we are thus divided. It was therefore almost unanimously

Resolved, That our Bishops and representatives in General Conference assembled, are hereby earnestly and affectionately urged and petitioned to place our entire city, embracing Center township, in Marion county, Indiana, in one Conference, and for which we will ever pray.

WILSON MORROW, Secretary.

### A CARD.

The Eighth Ward Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1872.  
To the Signers of the Hartman Call:  
You owe the defeat of yesterday. You can the Republicans thank for their victory. Messrs. Whitsett, Heckman and the few others can the Germans and the Irish of the Eighth Ward thank for the antagonism that now exists, and that antagonism does exist none can deny. The history of all is brief: There were in the field representatives of the Irish, Germans and Americans, all eager for the nomination, but harmonious and intending to go hand in hand at the regular election of yesterday.

For reasons known only to the few, Mr. Heckman, a German, saw fit to withdraw on the eve of the election, and instead of leaving the field to the remaining candidates, you very officiously forced Mr. Hartman to become a candidate. I say forced, for I had it from his own lips that he would not have run for the nomination had it not been for that call. In thus inviting a German to the contest the Irish were justly incensed, as the retiring Councilman was a German and supported by the Irish. In short, it seemed the Irish had no rights you were bound to respect, but were plainly told by you that "no Irish need apply." The consequence was, it ceased to be a question of Democracy, but which were the strongest, the Germans or the Irish. It proved that the Irish held the balance of power in the party, and Mr. Curran was nominated. As it had become a question of nationality, the Germans failed to vote as heretofore, and a Republican was elected; and I would now say to the Democrats of the Eighth Ward, will you ever support any signer of that call for nomination on your ticket? They stirred up animosity that was entirely needless, and which should be healed at once. I do not wish Mr. Hartman to think the writer has any ill will toward him. Far from it, for in him we recognize a true and tried Democrat, but he has been the dupe of the clique.

A VOTER.

### From a Well-Wisher.

To the Editor of The Evening News.  
I wish to say one word in praise of your evening paper. I have been a constant reader, and I think for ability and honesty it is far ahead of any of our city papers. From the first it has asserted its independence, it has never cringed to any one party; it boldly speaks for the right, and fearlessly attacks wrong whenever and wherever it has cause to do so. And still it proudly stands up in the spirit in which it began, and yields to none. And if there is a good work to be done in the case of charity, The News is never behind in offering to do what it can for the good of all. God bless it. And as sure as it has begun in right, so it will go on prospering and to prosper.

A CONSTANT READER.

### United States Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court was empanelled and sworn last evening. It is composed of the following: Cornelius Bartlow, Richmond. J. Bennett, Shelbyville. David Ensch, Crawfordsville. Zeph. Hustis, Lawrenceburg. Jacob L. Sailors, Wabash. O. P. Badger, Greencastle. Wm. M. French, Indianapolis. Edward Griffith, Indianapolis. H. James, Indianapolis. John W. Dawson, Fort Wayne. John Beard, Crawfordsville. George King, Columbus. James B. Foley, Greencastle. Oliver P. Cobb, Aurora. Adam Doward, Danville. Wallace Wilson, Seipio. Calvin Anderson, Fort Wayne. Reynolds Cowden, Michigan City. Andrew Dunbar, Milford. Simon Fetter, Michigan City. Patrick Jennings, Indianapolis. Christian Parker, Fort Wayne.

### THE COURTS.

Room No. 1—Judge Rand.

1,393. James B. Sutt vs. John N. Clements et al.; on note. Judgment by default against John E. Clements for \$124.88 and costs.

1,408. Eric Locke vs. Benjamin D. Martin; tried by Court. Finding for plaintiff that he was the purchaser of two bounty land warrants, and is sued under the act of Congress of March, 1855. Judgment, that he is entitled to the property and warrants, and against the defendant for cost.

1,397. Eben A. Parker et al. vs. William Love et al.; on contract. Case compromised and dismissed by the plaintiffs at their costs.

Room No. 2—Judge Blair.

1,487. Margaret B. Ryan vs. Alva S. Walker. Suit to rescind contract. On trial by jury.

Room No. 3—Judge Newcomb.

1,350. Robert G. Hedrick vs. Elizabeth B. Smith. On warranty. Judgment for \$235.

1,415. Thomas Danner vs. Thomas Redman. Damages for false imprisonment. On trial by jury.

CHAS.—Daniel Macaulay, Mayor.

CORR.—O'Neal, associating with prostitutes, \$11.40. Committed.

Martin Moran, disturbing the peace, not guilty.

John Alexis, a chronic vagrant, was sent up in default of \$18.40.

Patrick Hurly, whipping his wife, gave security for \$35.40.

Tom Welch stayed \$7.45 for drink and disorderly.

Patrick Castleton, profanity and disturbing the peace, \$22.35. Secured.

### Transfer of Real Estate.

The following transfers were filed for record since noon yesterday:

James H. Ruddle to S. F. Witt, lots 5, 6 and 7 in Ruddle & Vinton's suburban add, \$7,331.

Wallace Wilson, Seipio, lot on E. corner of 1st and Howard streets, \$500.

Jerome McLean to Wm. B. DeMott, 21 ft of N side of E. 1/4, in the sub of Quilts 95, 96, 97, 98 and pt of 91, \$24.

John C. Perry to Ulrich Sells lot 60, outlot 1 in Wood's sub, \$5,000.

Indiana Insurance Company to Water Works Company, lots 10 and 11, so 60, Indianapolis Insurance Company's sub, \$10,000.

As we go to press the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Tree of Life Societies are forming to attend the funeral services of Alexander Franco, a prominent Hebrew, whose life and death has been duly noticed in The News. The religious services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Messing, pastor of the Jewish congregation; the Masonic by W. M. Jackson Saylor, of Marion Lodge No. 35. The remains will be buried in the Hebrew burying ground, and will be escorted to their last resting place by a very large number of citizens.

TWENTY-THREE freight cars were thrown from the track near Chambersburg, on the I. B. & W., Monday evening, necessitating a transfer. Very fortunately, none of the employees were hurt.

## Summer Undergarments!

ALL SIZES! ALL QUALITIES!

R. R. PARKER,

Thirty West Washington st.

Shirts of most perfect fit and workmanship on hand or to order.

### THE

"HATTERS OF THE PERIOD"

Display the

LEADING STYLES

For Spring and Summer.

The Most Elegant Line!

The Greatest Variety!

## The Duff Brothers

Opposite Palmer House.

### A Wedding.

George J. Hammond and Miss Cora Wingate were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tingley, of Asbury University. The bride was handsomely attired, and was supported by Miss Becky Lamb, as bridesmaid. Joe A. Wallace stood by the groom. After the ceremony and congratulations, the happy pair left for St. Louis on a bridal trip.

THE Trade Palace Monthly just out contains the conclusion of Shirley Clare's story, and a beginning of a new one of the Prize Series. It also contains a sprightly Paris letter from Miss Starling, and a variety of miscellany, beside the usual gossip about the fashions, on which subject it is high authority. Another of Jane Faithful's quaint letters, strongly spiced with good sense, is given in this number.

GENERAL PEARCE, agent of the I. and St. L., is fitting up a neat, cosy reading room at the headquarters of the company in this city, for the exclusive use of conductors and other employees of the road. Sensible.

THE Variety Iron Works will commence operations in the old Lafayette Depot within a few days.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

To-night Mr. A. Schabschorn, German, lectures at the Mozart Hall about "Capital and Labor." Admission free.

Don't get drunk. But settle your political disappointments and your successful office aspirations at Cobb's Soda Fountain, corner of Washington and Illinois streets. That beverage is sufficiently exhilarating for all good men, and only five cents a glass.

\$5.00 will boot you and hat you at Boot Upside Down. The hat is thrown in and the boots never wear out. Boys admitted for half the money. 49 and 53 for all the glory found in leather and straw.

This Day Received a splendid line of new patterns in tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Will have a full line of straw matting to-morrow. Parties desiring the new goods will have to come at once, as we are closing them out rapidly.

ADAMS, MANAGER & CO.

Pretty ladies look still prettier when wearing Medina's wavy tresses. Homely ladies are made handsome by wearing them; consequently all the ladies go to Medina's, 31 North Pennsylvania street, where the latest styles and lowest prices in hair goods prevail.

To-night Mr. A. Schabschorn, German, lectures at the Mozart Hall about "Capital and Labor." Admission free.

Boots on the down side and hats on the up side, at the Boot Upside Down Store, with Adams, the right-side-up man, to engineer.

The New York Tribune, of April 24, says: Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is just concluding a course of readings and lectures which have been decidedly successful. The critics pronounce her one of our best public readers. Her distinguishing qualities are a full, clear voice of great sweetness, and a sympathetic rendering of the poets from whose works her selections are made.

A splendid sight to look at! The elegant show window at 42 South Illinois street. Inside the ladies will find a large and beautiful stock of millinery, ribbons, hosiery, gloves and notions that is hard to duplicate elsewhere in the city. Conaty's prices are popular.

Gentlemen! The hats purchased on account of election results, should come from Isaac Davis, Coner & Co's. There is a charming style about them that pleases the donor as well as the receiver. There is never any quibbling about Ike's styles or prices.

## CARPETS,

WALL PAPER and

WINDOW SHADES,

AT

ROLL'S,

ROLL'S,

ROLL'S,

36 South Illinois Street

## CITIZENS

Of this city and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at the Bates House Jewelry Store and examine the styles, quality and prices of the large and varied stock of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds and silverware, that are displayed with such artistic skill to the admiring gaze of thousands

Spring and Summer Cassimeres

MERRITT & COUGHLIN'S

WOOLEN FACTORY,

West End of Washington Street.

Save 30 per cent. by buying of first hands. All Goods RETAILED at WHOLESALE prices. The largest stock of Woolen Goods in the city.

## GREELEY HATS!

Everybody will want a White Hat!

BAMBERGER

Has a full supply of every shape.

THE

Celebrated Burt Shoe,

FOR LADIES,

Can only be obtained at the fashionable Shoe Store of A. W. Bronson, 17 W. Washington street, who is now ready to display the largest and finest variety of Spring Goods in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for general wear to be found in the city.

Call and examine the goods.

E. P. JONES & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO G. P. TUTTLE)

Tea and Coffee Store,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, COFFEES SUGARS AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Cor. Pennsylvania and Market Sts.

We are receiving new goods daily, and can compete in price and quality of stock with any establishment in the city. Our friends, and former patrons of the Store are invited to call.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR CHOICE FRESH OHIO AND MICHIGAN BUTTER

GO TO

RIPLEY & GATES,

Corner Market and Illinois Streets.

John Woodbridge & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Queensware, China, Glassware,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Chandeliers,

Glass Shades,

Plated Ware,

Outlery,

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND